This article presents EU statistics for a range of labour market indicators, contrasting the situation of migrants with the native population; the information may be used as part of an on-going process to monitor and evaluate migrant integration policies. The indicators presented are based on: a set of Council conclusions from 2010 on migrant integration; a subsequent study Indicators of immigrant integration — a pilot study from 2011; and a report titled Using EU indicators of immigrant integration from 2013. The article analyses information from the list of Zaragoza indicators that were agreed by EU Member States in Zaragoza (Spain) in April 2010, alongside additional information derived from the 2013 report on migrant integration. More specifically, it presents statistical data on the following:

- the activity rate;
- the employment rate;
- the youth employment rate;
- the unemployment rate;
- the youth unemployment rate;
- the long-term unemployment ratio.

This article forms part of an online Eurostat publication — Migrant integration statistics.

Labour market participation — activity rates

In 2018, the EU-28 activity rate of working-age persons born elsewhere in the EU was 82.0 %, compared with 78.7 % for the native-born population and 73.4 % for persons born outside the EU.

Labour market participation may be measured in terms of the activity rate, which provides information on the number of economically active persons (also known as the labour force) aged 20-64 years as a percentage of the total population (in the same age group); this indicator is one of the key Zaragoza indicators for measuring migrant integration.

The activity rate of the EU-28 working-age population varies somewhat according to country of birth or citizenship (as illustrated in Figure 1). During the period from 2008 to 2018, non-EU-born persons (hereafter referred to as persons born outside the EU) systematically recorded lower activity rates than their EU-born peers (those born in a different EU Member State to the one in which they were living) or the native-born population, with these differences increasing over time up until 2017; there was a change in developments in 2018 as the activity rate for persons born outside the EU rose at a rapid pace.
In 2018, the EU-28 activity rate for persons born outside the EU was 73.4 %, which was 1.0 percentage points lower than the rate recorded in 2008. By contrast, the activity rate for the native-born population stood at 78.7 %, which marked an increase of 3.4 points compared with 2008. However, the highest activity rate was recorded among persons born elsewhere in the EU, at 82.0 %. The activity rate for this subpopulation increased during the period under consideration, up 5.3 points when compared with 2008.

A similar pattern — but with slightly greater differences — was observed when comparing the activity rates of people who were non-EU citizens with those of people who were citizens of other EU Member States or with national citizens, with the lowest activity rate in 2018 recorded for non-EU citizens (69.8 %) and the highest for EU citizens from other Member States (82.9 %).

At an aggregated level, activity rates were generally higher for the native-born population rather than the foreign-born population; this pattern held in 17 of the EU Member States (see Figure 2). The biggest differences between activity rates for native-born and foreign-born populations were recorded in the Netherlands (where the native-born population had an activity rate that was 13.3 percentage points higher than the equivalent rate for the foreign-born population), Latvia (8.9 points), Germany (8.8 points), Denmark (8.7 points) and France (8.5 points). There were 11 Member States, nine of which were in southern or eastern parts of the EU, where the activity rate of the working-age population was higher among foreign-born persons rather than among the native-born population; this gap was highest in Malta (where the rate for the foreign-born population was 7.7 points higher than that for the native-born population), followed by Luxembourg (6.7 points difference) and Poland (5.9 points).
Figure 2: Difference in activity rates for the population aged 20-64 years by country of birth, 2018 (percentage points; rate for native-born - rate for foreign-born) Source: Eurostat (lfsa_argacob)

Figure 3 provides an analysis of the results by country of birth: in 2018, the EU-28 activity rate of working-age persons born elsewhere in the EU was 82.0 %, compared with 78.7 % for the native-born population and 73.4 % for those born outside the EU. This pattern — higher activity rates for the population born in a different EU Member State than for either the native-born population or the population born outside the EU — was repeated in 14 of the 28 EU Member States for which data are available (note: partial information for Bulgaria and Romania), with the highest rates among persons born in a different EU Member State observed in Portugal (89.6 %), the United Kingdom (88.0 %) and in Denmark (83.4 %).

By contrast, the native-born population recorded the highest activity rates in 10 of the EU Member States; with the highest proportions observed in Sweden (89.2 %), Estonia (84.6 %), Germany (84.5 %), the Netherlands and Latvia (both 84.0 %). There were four EU Member States where the population born outside the EU recorded higher activity rates than for either the native-born population or the population born in a different EU Member State: Slovakia (87.1 %), Czechia (86.0 %), Romania (82.6 %) and Greece (76.7 %).
Activity rates for women were systematically lower than the corresponding rates recorded for men in 2018\(^1\). The gender gap was greater still among migrant women, and in particular, among women born outside the EU: the EU-28 activity rate for women born outside the EU (63.7\%) was 20.1 percentage points lower than that recorded for men (83.8\%). The largest gender gaps in labour market participation among persons born outside the EU were recorded in Italy (28.4 points) and Greece (27.2 points). In Belgium, the activity rate for women born outside the EU was just over half (52.2\%). By contrast, the activity rate for women born outside the EU reached as high as 79.2\% in Portugal, which was one of five EU Member States — the others being Lithuania, Hungary, Cyprus and Estonia — where the gender gap for activity rates of persons born outside the EU was in single figures (see Figure 4).

\(^1\)Please consult the shares for each of the population subgroups: the native-born population, foreign-born population, persons born in a different EU Member State, and those born outside the EU in Eurostat’s database here.

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**Figure 3: Activity rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by country of birth, 2018(%)Source: Eurostat (lfsa_argacob)**

Activity rates for women were systematically lower than the corresponding rates recorded for men in 2018\(^1\). The gender gap was greater still among migrant women, and in particular, among women born outside the EU: the EU-28 activity rate for women born outside the EU (63.7\%) was 20.1 percentage points lower than that recorded for men (83.8\%). The largest gender gaps in labour market participation among persons born outside the EU were recorded in Italy (28.4 points) and Greece (27.2 points). In Belgium, the activity rate for women born outside the EU was just over half (52.2\%). By contrast, the activity rate for women born outside the EU reached as high as 79.2\% in Portugal, which was one of five EU Member States — the others being Lithuania, Hungary, Cyprus and Estonia — where the gender gap for activity rates of persons born outside the EU was in single figures (see Figure 4).

\(^1\)Please consult the shares for each of the population subgroups: the native-born population, foreign-born population, persons born in a different EU Member State, and those born outside the EU in Eurostat’s database here.
Employment rates

In 2018, the EU employment rate of persons aged 20-64 years ranged from 64.5 % among persons born outside the EU, through 73.9 % among the native-born population, to 76.5 % for persons born in another EU Member State.

The employment rate is defined as the share of the working-age population (defined here as people aged 20-64 years) who are in employment; this indicator is also one of the key Zaragoza indicators. In 2018, the EU-28 employment rate for the native-born working-age population was 73.9 %, which was 5.5 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for foreign-born population. A closer analysis of this latter figure reveals that the employment rate for working-age persons born in a different EU Member State was 76.5 % (some 2.6 points higher than the average for the native-born population), while that for persons born outside the EU was lower, at 64.5 % (some 9.4 points below the average for the native-born population).

A gender gap, with lower employment rates for women than for men, can be observed in nearly all of the EU Member States for each of the population subgroups shown in Table 1: the native-born population, foreign-born population, persons born in a different EU Member State, and those born outside the EU. One exception was Croatia, where women born in a different EU Member State had a higher employment rate than their male counterparts. In the remaining cases, employment rates were higher for men. The smallest gender gaps were recorded for the native-born population, with larger gaps observed for persons born outside the EU than for those born elsewhere in the EU. The EU-28 employment rate for persons born outside the EU was 19.0 percentage points higher for men than for women in 2018; this gender gap was 14.2 points for persons born elsewhere in the EU and 10.5 points for the native-born population.

In 18 of the 25 Member States for which data are available in 2018 (note: no complete information for Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia), the smallest gender gaps for employment rates tended to be found within the
native-born population; this was also the case in Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. In Croatia, Luxembourg and Portugal, the gender gap for the employment rate was lowest among persons born in a different EU Member State, while in Cyprus, Hungary, Malta and Poland it was lowest among persons born outside the EU.

Table 1: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by country of birth and by sex, 2018(%)Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ergacob)

In 2018, employment rates in the EU-28 were highest among people with a tertiary level of education and lowest among those with at most a lower secondary level of education: this pattern was observed for the native-born population as well as for persons born outside the EU and those born elsewhere in the EU and was equally the case for both male and female subpopulations. Despite this apparent uniformity, a number of differences can be observed (see Figure 5). While women born elsewhere in the EU had the highest employment rates among women not having a tertiary level of education, the female employment rate was higher for native-born women with a tertiary level of education; among men, those born elsewhere in the EU consistently had the highest employment rates. By contrast, persons born outside the EU had the lowest employment rates among men either having a tertiary level of education or having an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education, while employment rates were slightly lower for native-born men with at most a lower secondary level of education; among women, those born outside the EU consistently recorded the lowest employment rates (irrespective of their level of education).
Figure 5: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by sex, education level and country of birth, EU-28, 2018

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ergaedcob)

Figure 6 continues the analysis by highest level of education, focusing on the subpopulation having completed a tertiary level of education. The analysis shows the difference in employment rates between the native-born population on one hand and the two subpopulations of migrants on the other hand. In nearly all EU Member States for which data are available (no data for Romania or Slovakia), the employment rate for the native-born population was higher than for persons born outside the EU, the only exception being Croatia where the rate was lower for the native-born subpopulation. The largest differences were observed for Greece (18.8 points) and Austria (18.4 points). Turning to the comparison between the native-born population and persons born elsewhere in the EU with a tertiary level of education (note: no data available for Bulgaria or Romania), in a majority of EU Member States the native-born population had a higher employment rate, although this was not the case in Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Lithuania, Croatia, Portugal or Slovakia. Furthermore, the gap between the employment rates for the native-born population and persons born elsewhere in the EU was nearly always smaller than that observed between the native-born population and persons born outside the EU, the exceptions being Estonia, Malta and Latvia.
Youth employment

The youth employment rate is defined in relation to the subpopulation of persons aged 15-24 years. Within this age group, EU-28 employment rates ranged from 32.1% among persons born outside the EU, through 35.4% for the native-born population, to a high of 41.8% recorded for persons born in a different EU Member State. Note that many people within this age group are still attending school, college or higher education establishments and that if they study on a full-time basis then they may not be willing or have the time to seek paid employment alongside their studies.
In 2018, the highest youth employment rates for the native-born population among the EU Member States were recorded in the Netherlands and Denmark: 65.4 % in the Netherlands (almost double the EU-28 average) and 57.9 % in Denmark. Austria, the United Kingdom and Malta were the only other Member States to report that more than half of all native-born youths were employed. The highest youth employment rate for persons born in a different Member State was registered in Malta (60.0 %), while Denmark (51.9 %), Austria (51.3 %) and Germany (50.1 %) were the only other Member States to report a rate of at least 50.0 %. By far the highest youth employment rate for persons born outside the EU was recorded in Latvia (77.8 %), which was the only Member State where the share was over 50.0 %; the employment rates for this subpopulation were just under half in Denmark (49.8 %) and the Netherlands (48.3 %).

By contrast, the lowest youth employment rates for the native-born population and for persons born elsewhere in the EU were recorded in Greece (both 13.5 % in 2018) while for persons born outside the EU the lowest rate was in Belgium (21.3 %).

### Unemployment

Despite falling for five consecutive years, the EU-28 unemployment rate for persons born outside the EU remained 6.1 percentage points higher than the rate for the native-born population in 2018.

The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total labour force; this indicator is also one of the key Zaragoza indicators. In 2018, the overall EU-28 unemployment rate among people aged 20-64 years was 6.7 %.
The EU-28 unemployment rate for the native-born population was consistently lower than the unemployment rate for migrant labour throughout the period from 2008 to 2018 (see Figure 8); the gap was particularly high between the rates for the native-born population and persons born outside the EU. At the onset of the global financial and economic crisis the differences between unemployment rates for the native-born and foreign-born populations were relatively small, but these gaps widened in consecutive years following the crisis, reaching 3.3 percentage points (in 2012) for persons born in a different EU Member State and 10.1 points (in 2013) for persons born outside the EU. Thereafter, the differences in unemployment rates began to narrow again, with the latest data available for 2018 confirming this pattern for persons born outside the EU, whereas for persons born in a different Member State the difference was more or less the same as in 2017. The EU-28 unemployment rate for the native-born population was 6.1 % in 2018, while the rate for persons born elsewhere in the EU was 0.7 points higher (6.8 %) and that for persons born outside the EU was 6.1 points higher (12.2 %).

![Development of unemployment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, EU-28, 2008-2018](image)

An analysis for the individual EU Member States confirms that unemployment rates were generally lower for native-born rather than foreign-born populations (see Figure 9); indeed, Croatia was the only exception among the 25 Member States for which data are available in 2018, with a higher unemployment rate for its native-born population than for its foreign-born population (0.4 percentage points difference). At the other end of the spectrum, the unemployment rate for foreign-born persons was 12.0 percentage points higher (than the rate for the native-born population) in Sweden.
In 2018, the lowest unemployment rates for persons born in a different EU Member State were registered in Czechia (2.6 %) and in the United Kingdom (2.9 %), while the highest unemployment rates for persons born in a different Member State were recorded in Greece (25.4 %), Spain (16.6 %) and Italy (13.3 %). Unemployment rates were generally higher for the population born elsewhere in the EU than they were for the native-born population, although this was not the case in Croatia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, France and Portugal. Otherwise, the difference between these two rates ranged from 0.4 percentage points higher in Czechia, to 3.0 points higher in Finland, with larger differences in Denmark (5.5 points) and Greece (7.0 points).
Figure 10: Unemployment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by country of birth, 2018(%)
Source: Eurostat (lfsa_urgacob)

The lowest unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU were recorded in Czechia (2.4 %), Malta (4.3 %) and the United Kingdom (5.4 %), while the highest unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU were observed in Finland (16.2 %), France (16.6 %), Sweden (18.5 %), Spain (21.7 %) and Greece (29.0 %). In all but three of the 23 EU Member States for which data are available in 2018, unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU were consistently higher than those for the native-born population: the exceptions were Cyprus, Latvia and Croatia which recorded higher unemployment rates for the native-born population. The gap between unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU and those for the native-born population was narrowest in Czechia (at 0.2 percentage points) and widest in Sweden (where it peaked at 15.5 points).

Youth unemployment

The developments for youth unemployment rates followed closely those for overall unemployment rates, although at higher levels.

The youth unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed people aged 15-24 years as a proportion of the total labour force for the same age group. It should be noted that a relatively high share of young people remain outside the labour market (usually because they are in full-time education).

A comparison between the left-hand side of Figure 11 and the left-hand side of Figure 8 reveals similar patterns for the development of overall and youth unemployment rates: after initially rising at a fairly rapid pace during and following the global financial and economic crisis, the EU-28 youth unemployment rate peaked in 2013, then subsequently fell for five consecutive years. In 2018, the population born outside the EU had the highest youth unemployment rate, while the lowest rate was reported for the native-born population.

As well as showing the youth unemployment rate, Figure 11 also shows the unemployment rate for a slightly older age group, namely people aged 25-29 years. There was a marked difference between EU-28 unemployment
rates for people aged 15-24 years and people aged 25-29 years, with lower rates for the second of these two age cohorts. Furthermore, there was little difference in unemployment rates for people aged 25-29 years when comparing the native-born population with the population born in a different EU Member State, in contrast to the situation for the younger age group, where clearly lower unemployment rates were registered for the native-born population in all years except 2017. In fact, in 2016, 2017 and 2018, persons aged 25-29 years born in a different EU Member State had a lower unemployment rate than the native-born population of the same age.

Figure 11: Development of youth unemployment rates, by country of birth and by age group, EU-28, 2008-2018(%)Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_100)

In 2018, the EU-28 youth unemployment rate for the native-born population was 14.6%, while the rates for foreign-born persons were higher (16.2% for those born elsewhere in the EU and 23.5% for those born outside the EU). There was a high degree of variation between youth unemployment rates in the EU Member States, both for native-born populations and for foreign-born populations. As with the data for the whole of the EU, it was relatively common for the lowest youth unemployment rate to be recorded for the native-born population (this was the case for 10 out of the 16 Member States for which data are available for at least one of the foreign-born subpopulations — see Figure 12 for details of coverage). In Spain, France and Luxembourg, youth unemployment rates were lower for population born in a different Member State than they were for the native-born population. In Italy, Cyprus and Slovenia, the youth unemployment rate was lower among the population born outside the EU than among the native-born population.
Long-term unemployment refers to people who have been unemployed (out of work and actively seeking employment) for at least a year; the indicator presented here refers once again to the working-age population, defined as people aged 20-64 years. This form of 'structural' unemployment is of particular concern for policymakers insofar as once people have been unemployed for a considerable period of time it is generally more difficult for them to be assimilated back into the workforce. The share of the long-term unemployed in total unemployment rose across the EU-28 from 39.1% in 2008 to a peak of 51.2% in 2014, although there followed four consecutive reductions as the share fell again to less than a half in 2016 (48.6%), 2017 (46.9%) and 2018 (45.2%).

There was a relatively uniform share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment when analysing results by country of birth. Across the EU-28 in 2018, the share for the native-born population was 46.0%, while the proportion for persons born outside the EU was somewhat lower (at 43.4%) and that for persons born in a different EU Member State was lower again (at 38.2%). Figure 13 shows the development of long-term unemployment as a share of total unemployment over the period from 2008 to 2018, with the lowest proportions consistently recorded for the population born elsewhere in the EU.
Figure 13: Development of long-term unemployment as a percentage of total unemployment for the population aged 20-64 years, EU-28, 2008-2018(%) Source: Eurostat (lfsa_urgacob) and (lfsa_urgan)

A similar analysis is presented in Figure 14 for 2018, with a wide variation in patterns across the 17 EU Member States for which a complete set of data are available. In eight of these, the share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was lowest for persons born in a different Member State. There were six Member States — Czechia, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg and Slovenia — where the lowest share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was recorded for persons born outside the EU and three Member States — Belgium, Croatia and Sweden — where the lowest share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was recorded for the native-born population.
The United Kingdom recorded the largest gap between the share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment for persons born in a different EU Member State and the corresponding ratio for the native-born population: the share for the native-born population was 18.9 percentage points higher. By contrast, in Slovenia the share for persons born in a different EU Member State was 18.9 points higher than the share for the native-born population. A similar situation was observed for Malta concerning the population born outside the EU, as its share was 24.1 points higher than for the native-born population; Denmark, Sweden and Belgium all recorded differences of between 12.9 and 13.6 points in the same direction. By contrast, in Ireland the share of long-term unemployment among its native-born population was 13.0 percentage points higher that the share observed for persons born outside the EU.

Source data for tables and graphs

- Migrants integration — labour market indicators

Data sources

The main data source for labour market statistics is the EU labour force survey (EU-LFS). The EU-LFS is a large quarterly sample survey that covers the resident population aged 15 years and above in private households. It is carried out in the EU Member States, EFTA (except Liechtenstein) and candidate countries. The survey is designed to provide population estimates for a set of main labour market characteristics, covering areas such as employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and hours of work, as well as providing analyses for a range of socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, educational attainment, occupation, household characteristics and region of residence.
A set of Council, European Parliament and European Commission Regulations define how the EU-LFS is carried out, while some countries have their own national legislation for the implementation of the survey. The key advantage of using EU-LFS data is that they come from a survey which is highly harmonised and optimised for comparability. However, there are some limitations when considering the coverage of the EU-LFS for migrant populations, as the survey was designed to target the whole resident population and not specific subpopulations, such as migrants. The following issues should be noted when analysing migrant integration statistics:

- recently arrived migrants — this group of migrants is missing from the sampling frame in every host EU Member State, which results in under-coverage of the actual migrant population for EU-LFS statistics;
- non-response — one disadvantage of the EU-LFS is the high percentage of non-response that is recorded among migrant populations, this may reflect: language difficulties; misunderstanding concerning the purpose of the survey; difficulties in communicating with the survey interviewer; or fear concerning the negative impact that participation in the survey could have (for example, damaging a migrants chances of receiving the necessary authorisation to remain in the host EU Member State);
- sample size — given the EU-LFS is a sample survey, it is possible that some of the results presented for labour market characteristics of migrants are unrepresentative, especially in those EU Member States with small migrant populations (note that for cases where data are considered to be of particularly low reliability, the data are not published).

This article focuses on comparisons between national and migrant populations. The results for the migrant population are usually disaggregated into migrants from other EU Member States and migrants from outside the EU, with information presented by age, sex and educational attainment. Migrant indicators are calculated for two broad groups: the foreign population determined by country of birth and the foreign population determined by citizenship. Although providing some main indicators for the latter, this article focuses on providing information on migrant integration by country of birth: this subpopulation is generally somewhat larger and therefore allows more complete and robust data to be presented. That said, results by country of birth are generally representative of those by citizenship.

The following analyses are presented:

**For the population by country of birth**

- Native-born — the population born in the reporting country;
- Foreign-born — the population born outside the reporting country; subdivided into:
  - EU-born — the population born in an EU Member State other than the reporting country; and
  - Non-EU-born — the population born in non-EU countries.

**For the population by citizenship**

- Nationals — the population of citizens of the reporting country;
- Foreign citizens — the population of non-nationals; subdivided into:
  - EU citizens — the citizens of EU Member States, except the reporting country;
  - Non-EU citizens — the citizens of non-EU countries.

**For the population by age**

- 15-24 and 25-29 years — this age cohorts represent the youth population;
- 20-64 — this cohort has been selected because it is relevant to one of the targets included within the Europe 2020 strategy, namely, that the employment rate for persons aged 20-64 years should reach 75 % by 2020.
Context
Successful integration of migrants into society in the host country is the key to maximising the opportunities of legal migration and making the most of the contributions that immigration can make to EU development.

The continued development and integration of the European migration policy remains a key priority in order to meet the challenges and harness the opportunities that migration represents globally. The integration of nationals of non-member countries legally living in the EU Member States has gained increasing importance in the European agenda in recent years.

There is a strong link between integration and migration policies since successful integration is necessary for maximising the economic and social benefits of immigration for individuals as well as societies. EU legislation provides a common legal framework regarding the conditions of entry and stay and a common set of rights for certain categories of migrants.

More information on the policies and legislation in force in this area can be found in an introductory article on migrant integration statistics.

Other articles
Migration
- Migrant integration statistics — online publication
- Migrant integration statistics — employment conditions
- Migration and migrant population statistics

Employment and unemployment
- Employment rates and Europe 2020 national targets
- Employment statistics
- Unemployment statistics
- Unemployment statistics and beyond

Publications
- All publications on migrant integration
- All publications on asylum and managed migration

Database
- Migrant integration (mii)
  Social inclusion (mii_soine)
  Employment (mii_emp)
    Activity rates (mii_act)
      Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) (lfsa_argan)
      Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level and citizenship (lfsa_argaedn)
      Activity rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) (lfsa_argacob)
      Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level and country of birth (lfsa_argaecdob)
    Unemployment (mii_une)
Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) (lfsa_urgan)
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Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and citizenship (%) (lfsa_upganc)
Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and country of birth (%) (lfsa_upgacob)

Employment and self-employment (mii_em)
Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) (lfsa_ergan)
Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level and citizenship (lfsa_ergaedn)
Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) (lfsa_ergacob)
Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level and country of birth (lfsa_ergaedcob)

Dedicated section
- Migrant integration

Methodology
- LFS series — detailed annual survey results (ESMS metadata file — lfsa_esms)

External links
- Conclusions on Integration as a Driver for Development and Social Cohesion
- European Migration Network (EMN) Annual Report on Migration and Asylum
- European website on integration
- Settling In 2018 — Indicators of Immigrant Integration — OECD
- Legal migration and Integration — DG Migration and Home Affairs
- Migrant integration policy index (MIPEX) — ILO
- Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration — final report prepared for DG Migration and Home Affairs

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Notes